

U.S. Officials See Critical Period On Vital Relations With Russians

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 6 (NYT).—The Carter administration finds itself at an important juncture in Soviet-U.S. relations, with uncertainty about Soviet motivations and over how to deal with the Russians on such key issues as the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the Horn of Africa and pending trials of Soviet political dissidents.

Administration officials, in interviews in recent days, asserted that decisions to be reached by the two governments in coming weeks may have a profound impact on future relations and this present period is therefore particularly vital.

The questions being asked include whether the poor health of Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, has impaired his control of Soviet policy; whether Soviet involvement in the Horn of Africa is so damaging to the United States as to raise doubts about the value of a SALT agreement; and whether the Soviet Union will turn the expected trial of Anatoli Shcharansky, a civil-rights activist, into a public as-

sault on the West, Jews and other political dissidents.

A perceptible difference has arisen between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser, over how seriously to assess the growing Soviet military role in Ethiopia and how strongly to link Soviet behavior in the Horn of Africa to progress toward a new SALT accord.

Mr. Carter indicated in an appearance at the National Press Club Thursday that he was somewhere in the middle between Mr. Vance and Mr. Brzezinski, with an inclination perhaps toward Mr. Brzezinski's somewhat tougher response to the Russians.

The differences are not the kind that officials call "a split" but they are now being talked about fairly openly within the administration.

A high-ranking State Department official said Thursday that "it's healthy" to have different counsels offered Mr. Carter provided that, when the administration does decide to act, it can do so "in concert."

Basically, Mr. Brzezinski's views emphasize the Soviet military threats in Ethiopia, the apparent Soviet lack of concern

about U.S. entreaties for slackening of the military buildup and the fear that the Russians are testing U.S. will by trying to take advantage of the administration's strategic part of the world.

As a result, Mr. Brzezinski has been publicly exposing the extent of Soviet involvement, revealing for the first time the presence of Soviet generals in Ethiopia and the size of the Cuban force—now estimated at about 11,000—in Ethiopia. On Wednesday, Mr. Brzezinski was asked if the Soviet action in Ethiopia would produce any "linkage" to the SALT talks.

The administration's standard position on "linkage" had been that, unlike U.S. policy when Henry Kissinger was secretary of state, this administration does not accept linkage as a workable concept. Mr. Brzezinski said Wednesday that, if the administration was not invoking linkage, but if there were continued tensions in the Horn, this would "inevitably complicate" not only "the negotiating process" at SALT but also any effort to secure ratification of an agreement.

That statement aroused concern at the State Department, officials said, because it suggested that because of the Horn the administration was less than enthusiastic about seeking a strategic arms accord.

Mr. Vance and his leading Soviet-affairs adviser, Marshall Shulman, as well as Paul Warnke, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency director, all agree that the main goal of the administration must be strategic arms accord.

Mr. Vance believed that Mr. Brzezinski had gone too far in his comments, aides said, and when he was asked Thursday about "linkage" during an appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Vance responded: "There is no linkage between the SALT negotiations and the situation in Ethiopia."

Mr. Vance went on: "I think it is in our national interest to achieve a sound SALT agreement which will protect our national interests and the interests of our allies. I think this is possible to accomplish."

Mr. Carter said Thursday that the United States would not initiate a policy of linkage between the Horn and the arms talks, but he said that any SALT ratification would be influenced by the fact that the Russians had overarmed the Ethiopians—and before that the Somalis and thereby had "caused a threat to peace" in the area.

There is considerable discussion within the administration on what to do if—as expected—the Soviet Union tries Mr. Shcharansky, who has been charged in the Soviet press with working for the CIA—something denied personally by Mr. Carter last year.

On this issue, the consensus seems to be to respond sharply if the alleged CIA links are raised by the Soviet Union, but otherwise to give Moscow an opportunity to save face by expelling the former activist in Jewish causes.

The question is being asked about Mr. Brzezinski, a confirmed advocate of détente, whether he has been able to maintain day-to-day control or whether, a kind of loose grouping is in charge in Moscow. Some experts believe that, because of Mr. Brezhnev's health, the Soviet military has been given a free rein in the Horn of Africa.

But at the same time, U.S. officials have noted that at the SALT talks in Geneva, the Soviet delegation has been able to show flexibility in the final stages of negotiations.

Failure to make progress in the strategic-arms talks could have an effect on the atmosphere in both countries as each side continues to go ahead with new arms programs, officials said.



Franz Josef Strauss (left) smiles happily beside Munich's new lord mayor, Erich Kiesl, after their Christian Socialist Union won municipal elections. The CSU victory snapped a 30-year Social Democratic party hold on the city's mayoralty. Associated Press

At Exhibition Today

Nonconformist Soviet Artists Facing a New Confrontation

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, March 6 (NYT).—A fragile accommodation between the Moscow community of nonconformist artists and the Soviet authorities seems close to a breakdown after three years of uneasy compromise.

The opening of an officially sanctioned exhibition of 20 avant-garde painters was postponed Friday until tomorrow because of a bitter behind-the-scenes dispute over censorship.

The artists say that Communist party and government officials are trying to ban some of their works, and this time they will not stand for it.

"Unless we're permitted to show everything we planned," said Vitali Lintskiy, who paints the forbidden religious themes of Russian Orthodox Christianity, "We will move the whole exhibition to the streets when it opens."

Whether or not the artists carry out their threat, the argument is extraordinary. Here in a tightly controlled Stalinist state, a group of young artists is openly refusing to accept official dictates of what artistic standards should be—and all this is happening within an officially recognized union of artists.

On Thursday, the artists said, Leonid Matveyev, a cultural official of the Communist party, confronted some of them with the threat to dissolve the group unless the party's conditions for exhibition were accepted. The artists said that he had rejected Mr. Lintskiy's religious work in its entirety and was also highly critical of Vladislav Provotorov, a 30-year-old painter whose work he reportedly described as "dehumanizing."

Painful Prospect

If a confrontation takes place tomorrow, it would be a painful setback for the authorities. In September, 1974, the police used water-spraying trucks and bulldozers to disrupt a show of modern art in a vacant lot, and in so doing made the show a celebrated event all over the Western world.

After that, the authorities created for the painters a special section of the Moscow Graphic Artists Union and promised them

a chance to exhibit indoors if they would refrain from "underground" showings. Some of the organizers, like one well-known painter, Oskar Rabin, refused and emigrated.

Some of the others were accused of having sold out to the state. But judging by the fight they are waging in the makeshift galleries on Malaya Grusinovskaya Street, the nonconformists have been anything but cowed by their years as semi-official artists. Official ones have their own union, stick to realistic themes and are entitled to studios and a regular income from the state.

"If we make any concessions now," said Mr. Provotorov, "we'll lose all we've managed to gain in the last three years." He works in a damp basement studio near the Moscow River and produces visions of human decay like an abstract Hieronymus Bosch. "They say my work is dehumanizing," he complained.

Prishtina Figure

Mr. Lintskiy, who is 45, looks like a Russian Orthodox priest, with a gray beard and carefully pressed suit. His artistic signature includes the Orthodox cross; his collection of 12 works is called "Apocalypse."

"We joined the union because it was the only way to be exhibited," he said, "and once they promised we'd get studio—now they don't even say that any more."

Vladimir Petrov-Gladky, 29, used a pointillist technique for an icon-like painting he calls "Our Lady of Tenderness." In pastel, it shows the Virgin with the hands of a small child clasping her neck—his face is lost in ethereal radiance.

"Because I call it 'Our Lady,'" he said, "they forbid it." Nikolai Rumyantsev, another of the 20, took some friends down into the basement showroom to display a triptych labeled "The Living Close Their Eyes to The Dead, the Dead Open Their Eyes to the Living."

"They want to ban two parts," he said. "The third is all right." The unobjectionable third shows a nude couple embracing in a sort of cameo of otherworldliness.

Callaghan's Small Inner Circle Has the Ring of Authority to It

By R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, March 6 (NYT).—Like all British prime ministers, James Callaghan makes do with a personal staff that would fit into one corner of the White House.

The residents of 10 Downing Street have never caught the empire-building virus that has afflicted every U.S. president, to some degree, since Franklin

Roosevelt. There are only three sides of the first importance. They form an inner ring around the Prime Minister, and it appears to most British politicians that they have a greater influence on him than anyone else, lending support to Richard Neuberger's thesis that, in bureaucratic politics, access is power.

The three are the policy adviser, Dr. Bernard Donoughue, a rugby-loving journalist and political scientist; the political

adviser, Tom McNally, a graduate of student politics and the Labor party research office with ambitions to stand for the House of Commons; and the press secretary, Thomas McCaffrey, a hard-bitten Scot who has worked in top government information jobs for more than a decade.

Within the context of a Labor party that is in some political difficulty, all are considered moderates. That is, they have urged Mr. Callaghan to avoid

extreme socialist measures, at least until the economy has been stabilized and the party's political fortunes are more secure. Mr. Donoughue is the author of a laudatory biography of Herbert Morrison who led the moderate struggle against Aneurin Bevan and the left in the 1950s.

All see the Prime Minister almost every day, and often several times a day, although their advice does not appear to have the almost hypnotic effect on Mr. Callaghan that the advice of Maria Williams (now Lady Falkender) had on his predecessor, Harold Wilson. In several ways, Mr. Callaghan can be said to have reacted against Mr. Wilson's example. Not only is there no adviser as important as Mrs. Williams, there is also no significant "kitchen" cabinet like the one Mr. Wilson maintained and rewarded with life peerages. An old-fashioned politician, up from the ranks, with experience in the Foreign Office, the Home Office and the Treasury, Mr. Callaghan is much more likely to tell one of his inner circle, for example, to explore the ramifications of a given tax policy than to ask for an elaborate list of alternatives.

And in the fourth circle, beyond the personal staff, the civil service and the Cabinet intimates? Not much, in the view of those who study such matters. One whose ideas are listened to is Peter Jay, the British ambassador in Washington, who is married to Mr. Callaghan's daughter, Margaret. That was true when Mr. Jay was a London journalist, and it is true today. On many issues, the Prime Minister also solicits the advice of three trade unionists—Jack Jones, David Bassett and Len Murray—none of whom is considered a radical.

Among his ministers, Mr. Callaghan talks frequently to four

in August—but he came into politics by way of the Merchant Navy and the Post Office, where he worked as a technician. Mr. Stott is closely allied to the trade union movement, a dominant element in the Labor coalition.

The civil servant who most frequently sees the Prime Minister is his principal private secretary, Kenneth Stowe. Although he is 50, he is described by his peers as "a young high-flier," and he has had a typical civil service career—Oxford, a tour of duty at the United Nations and with the Department of Health and Social Service.

But it is Sir John Hunt, the suave secretary to the Cabinet, who brings the judgments and attitudes of the civil service most forcefully to bear on the decision-making process. It was Sir John, who has held the job since 1973, who built it into the most influential within the civil service. In theory and, to some extent, in practice, Sir John's powers are circumscribed by his nonpolitical status. But in fact, the meetings of the senior officials from all the government departments, at which he presides, not only set the agenda for Cabinet meetings but also influence what is decided there.

One reason for the power of the cabinet office is its continuity. Between 1963 and 1976, Britain changed prime ministers six times. So the cabinet office is the establishment at 10 Downing Street, and it tends toward caution, especially in economic affairs.

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On economic issues, he must reach agreement with Denis Healey, the chancellor of the Exchequer—a row between the two probably would lead to the collapse of the government.

In this government, the leader of the House of Commons counts for a great deal, not because of his job but because of his ideology. Michael Foot is the theoretician of the left whom Mr. Callaghan constantly consults because he is prepared to use his influence to control Labor radicals.

Mervyn Rees, the home secretary, a friend who managed Mr. Callaghan's campaign for the leadership of the Labor party, and Harold Lever, a wealthy businessman from Manchester whose ideas are listened to is Peter Jay, the British ambassador in Washington, who is married to Mr. Callaghan's daughter, Margaret. That was true when Mr. Jay was a London journalist, and it is true today. On many issues, the Prime Minister also solicits the advice of three trade unionists—Jack Jones, David Bassett and Len Murray—none of whom is considered a radical.

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In Bid to End Quarrel

Schmidt Says Dispute Cannot Shake U.S. Tie

BONN, March 6 (WPT).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in a speech that has gone virtually unnoticed here, has claimed that published reports of Bonn-Washington strains often "have nothing to do with reality." He added that "the German-American consensus cannot be shaken."

The speech Friday was the first major public attempt by the Chancellor to help patch-up relations with the Carter administration since Bonn and Washington called a private truce to their public quarreling last week. They have been arguing for months over whether Bonn was doing its share to help stimulate the world's economy.

Mr. Schmidt's speech also appears to be the centerpiece for a widening campaign by the Bonn government to put a more positive image on U.S.-German relations. It follows a recent speech by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and a statement today by State Minister Klaus von Dohnanyi that the

United States economy is in a bind and that the German-American consensus cannot be shaken.

Mr. Schmidt also used the occasion to "publicize" the state of the German economy, which has been deteriorating rapidly.

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Mr

Not Worried About Dollar

Shah Disturbed by U.S. Policy, Negotiates for German Subs

By Jonathan C. Randal

TEHRAN, March 6 (UPI)—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi indicated yesterday that he was depressed by what he considers directionless U.S. foreign policy. This, his remarks suggested, justified at least in part his present negotiations with the Netherlands and West Germany for "maybe a dozen" frigates and a "few more" submarines.

The ships would be assigned to bolster his forces in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf.

Declaring that Iran was "very far" from completing its already huge arms purchase plans, the Shah said that present negotiations with Dutch and West German firms went beyond the six submarines he recently ordered from West Germany.

He is dealing with German shipyards for the submarines and with Dutch—and possibly some German—firms for the frigates which he said he hoped to buy for between \$130 million and \$140 million each.

Discussing the Tabriz riots of two weeks ago, the greatest challenge to his authority in 15 years, the Shah indicated willingness to tolerate leftist and rightist opposition, which he is convinced fomented the trouble.

The Price

"I am not going to change my policy of liberalizing to the maximum we can," he said, adding that the Tabriz violence was "the price we have got to pay."

He made it clear, however, that his brand of liberalization has definite limits by insisting that the dissident movement was "completely illegal" and warning, "Obviously, we will not let it get out of hand."

On the question of oil for Israel, he was asked if he was prepared to reduce deliveries to make the Israelis less intransigent in the current peace efforts.

"That depends," he said. "If there is a general decision by all, for instance America, to stop your delivery of arms—that kind of embargo, you know—then everything is possible."

He added that another example would be "embargos on everything, such as has been decided against Rhodesia and South Africa" by the United Nations.

But he stressed, "It is not in my hands, anyway. It must be a general policy" agreed to by the United States and the UN.

Oil Prices

Despite the dollar's dramatic fall, the Shah said he would honor his pledge to freeze oil prices throughout this year. He said that Iran was hurting "a little less" than other producers

because "we spend so much money in the United States."

He hinted that Iran was supplying Somalia with military equipment of other than U.S. manufacture, which he maintained was "our own business."

"You have no policy anywhere," he said. "You only react when something happens. The other side is planning something for 50 years."

"If the West wants to die slowly, that is your business," he said at another point during the interview conducted at the Na-

vian winter palace. He belittled the U.S. temptation to "live in your dream world" and said that wanting to retreat into a "fortress America" was a mistake. "There will be no such thing as fortress America," he said.

Despite those remarks, the Shah appeared visibly pleased with the state of his relations with the Carter administration. "Between governments we've got a lot to do," he said.

He initially praised the U.S. role in the Egyptian-Israeli negoti-

ations, where "you are trying very hard to be of some positive assistance."

As for his own domestic political problems with dissidents, the Shah sought to portray them as a controllable nuisance rather than a direct threat to his rule.

"I have to defend my country, I could be the toughest guy," he said. "But when it is not necessary, why should I be?"

"I think we are strong enough; the basis of our society and state is strong enough to allow at least to this limit and even more," he said.

He shrugged aside suggestions that President Carter's espousal of human rights had played a role in encouraging dissidence in Iran.

"Completely Illegal"

He described the main recently formed dissident group—a writers association, jurists association and a committee for the defense of human rights—as "completely illegal."

"We don't mind," he said. "They can talk as much as they want."

He accused Iran's dissidents of being followers of the late Premier Mohammed Mossadegh, the ultra-nationalist who with Communists briefly overthrew the Shah in 1953 before he regained the throne through a Central Intelligence Agency coup.

Asked about the chances of accepting the dissidents' requests for liberties such as freedom of the press and assembly, the Shah insisted that press freedom already exists here. The press, which is censored, has refused to print the dissidents' letters.

The Shah said that his jails held about 2,200 political prisoners, whom he called "terrorists."

He indicated that he would propose to release prisoners, process that began last year.

He took exception to reports that prisoners were being asked to "say they are sorry or ask for amnesty" in order to win release. "If this is mental torture," he said, "then what can we do. You see, anything we do, somebody will say something."

Mr. Park said he did not have personal knowledge of cash payments Mr. Kim allegedly made to members of Congress, according to sources who attended his

Associated Press
EASTER PARADE—Easter won't roll around until March 26, but at this Chicago candy factory the chocolate Easter eggs are already rolling—20 million this year.

After Tongsun Park's Testimony to House Panel

Interest Is Revived in Seoul's Ex-Envoy

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI)—

Tongsun Park has told congressional investigators that his lobbying activities in Congress were viewed by former South Korean Ambassador Kim Dong Jo as "invading" an area where the ambassador had a "monopoly."

Mr. Park said he did not have personal knowledge of cash payments Mr. Kim allegedly made to members of Congress, according to sources who attended his

interrogation last week in closed session.

The committee's demands for Mr. Kim's testimony were shelved temporarily while the members and staff concentrated on arranging for Mr. Park's return from Korea to testify. Mr. Jaworski met on Wednesday with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to emphasize the need for Mr. Kim's testimony.

The renewed interest in Mr. Kim by the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct is likely to revive efforts in the House to cut off aid to South Korea. The issue has been an especially sensitive one for the Carter administration.

The State Department has sided with South Korea in saying that demands for Mr. Kim's testimony would breach international covenants protecting diplomatic immunity.

Leon Jaworski, special counsel to the House committee, has said repeatedly that he considers Mr. Kim a more important witness than Mr. Park.

In public hearings last year the committee heard allegations that Mr. Kim was seen stuffing envelopes with \$100 bills before a trip to Capitol Hill. He also was accused by one representative's secretary as the man who delivered a cash-filled envelope to the member's office.

The commission dismissed as an "exercise lacking relevance" the referendum that Gen. Pinochet held on Jan. 4 to secure the endorsement of Chilean voters in reply to the condemnation of his regime for human rights violations by the UN General Assembly.

UN Unit Accuses Pinochet Regime Of Rights Abuses

GENEVA, March 6 (UPI)—In a resolution co-sponsored by the United States, the United Nations Human Rights Commission said today that "flagrant violations of human rights are continuing in Chile under the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet.

Brazil, Panama and Uruguay voted against the resolution, which was co-sponsored by Austria, Britain and Sweden. Jordan, Niger, the Ivory Coast and Peru abstained.

The 33-member commission recognized that the number of political prisoners and of reported cases of torture were decreasing in Chile. It found, however, that the violations of human rights remain "in some cases systematic and institutionalized."

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Key U.S. Economic Question: Industry Energy Shortage Looms

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI)—Now that President Carter has invoked the Taft-Hartley Act, the key question is: How many of the coal miners will abandon their strike and return to work?

Although the effects of the three-month-old strike have until now been limited largely to a curtailment of the coal industry—with only 20,000 noncoal jobs reportedly affected—economists say that today coal supplies have dwindled to the point that any further blockage of coal production would have a quick, direct effect on the overall economy.

Layoffs in coal-dependent industries could now increase dramatically each week, they say.

Earlier Confidence

The fact that the impact of the coal strike was now likely to grow acute stems in part from the relative confidence that prevailed before this past weekend's United Mine Workers vote to reject the latest industry contract offer. While industry had been apprehensive, few firms had made serious efforts to reduce consumption. Coal stocks dived.

Now, with supplies at rock bottom in many Midwestern industrial states, analysts figured that most firms were apt to try to squirrel away what fuel and electric power was available—intensifying the shortage that would have occurred anyway.

If the coal stoppage were to continue, the impact would be felt first in the big North Central industrial states, such as Ohio, where there have already been some cutbacks. Some estimated a 20-per-cent cutback in industrial electric-power usage, resulting in a 15-per-cent drop in jobs.

Within a few days the cutbacks would begin to spread to other sections of the country, where assembly plants would run out of parts and materials that are made in the North Central.

Will the Coal Miners Return?

area. The steel industry, centered in Pittsburgh and Gary, Ind., would be especially hard-hit.

One expert estimated that if the coal shutdown extended through early April, it would halt the economy's growth for the first quarter; if the stoppage were allowed to go on longer, it could plunge the nation into a recession. However, few analysts believed that would happen.

Quick Recovery

Analysts emphasized that even if there was significant damage, once the stoppage had ended, the economy would be able to "snap back" and make up the lost production, as it traditionally does after automobile industry strikes and cold-weather bouts. Nevertheless, the hardship would be substantial.

A continued stoppage also could have adverse implications for the dollar. Economists say that if the coal strike went on, industry would have to make up for the fuel shortage by importing more oil—worsening the already large U.S. foreign-trade deficit.

Not everyone was quite so pessimistic. Mr. Greenspan, for example, argued that the economy is a good deal more flexible than administration estimates implied, and that the actual impact of a continued strike might be somewhat less than has been forecast.

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Virtually no one among the experienced officials here argues that the UN is not grossly inefficient and badly in need of a structural shake-up.

Yet the questions of costs and competence have been distorted to some degree.

For example, many officials and

observers here feel that the poor

image and the frustrations about the UN are largely outgrowths of the political debates and decision-making at the General Assembly and Security Council in New York.

Local residents said that peace-keeping troops were patrolling the Christian district in Ain Rummaneh and the neighboring Moslem area of Shiyah.

The area was reported quiet but tense after the mainly Syrian Arab peace-keeping force had intervened to end the clashes which involved mortars, rockets and heavy machine guns.

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The Misplaced Americans

We learned recently that a U.S. citizen born in Tibet in 1943 is required by the United States to travel the world with a passport that lists his birthplace as China. A small matter, perhaps, but a nice demonstration of how, for more expediency, the government can trample on the last shards of individuality. Because this particular citizen refused his passport, he could not travel at all, and was thus deprived of a basic liberty.

* * *

His passport came, of course, from the Department of State, whose insistence on "China" derives from a desire not to offend Peking. The Chinese authorities do like to be reminded that Tibet was not always under their control. Tibetans are in fact culturally and linguistically distinct from Chinese. Although various Chinese emperors claimed Tibet, China's authority never penetrated that vast and remote mountain theocracy until 1950, when the present Communist regime undertook a forcible annexation that was completed in 1959 with the bloody suppression of the last centers of resistance.

Some of the many Tibetans who then fled abroad became U.S. citizens. They feel that to list China as their birthplace is to rewrite history, to deny their ethnic identity and to be stamped with a despised label.

China's is not the only government that Washington dares not offend in passports. The same solicitude is shown to the governments of Eastern Europe, which have often altered boundaries legally and otherwise, in this century. U.S. policy is said to be to list the name of the state claiming sovereignty over a given town or province at the time a passport is issued, regardless of what it was at the time of the applicant's birth. Rather than affront a present government, Washington prefers to affront the truth.

You could think that such an offensive practice had its roots in high calculations of state. It turns out, however, that there is no single birthplace policy throughout the

Department of State. Some of its geographical divisions are left free to adopt all kinds of exceptions. When domestic votes are at stake, policy can be remarkably flexible. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the three former Baltic provinces of Russia that existed as independent states between the world wars, still appear in U.S. passports. That is because refugees from those places have lobbied to prevent the United States from recognizing their reconquest by the Soviet Union. So someone born in Riga when it was Russian goes down as born in Latvia if she returns to visit her brother, now in the Soviet Union. Yet someone born in an oft-traded province of Austria-Hungary is told to forget that fact, allowed to claim Polish birth if the clerk does not bother to check a contemporary map and is assigned to the Soviet Union if he does.

* * *

The bureau covering Middle Eastern affairs is so anxious to please everyone in sight that the passport of someone born in Tel Aviv before 1948 can say "Palestine," the original fact, or "Israel," the later one. A person born in the disputed West Bank of the Jordan River may list Israel, Jordan or Palestine. And if she happens to be a native of Jerusalem, the department will surrender altogether and permit the listing of the city without any country.

These bold accommodations only make more poignant the plight of the offended Tibetans. Surely the United States stands secure enough among the nations to tolerate some truth in labeling. And if a citizen born in Ljubljana in 1908 wants to list Austria-Hungary rather than Yugoslavia as his birthplace, what is the harm of it? A glance at the date of birth in the next column of the passport will explain the matter. In an era when we are too often reduced to categories anyway, the least our government can do is to give us the categories we choose.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Rhodesian Contrivance

The U.S. and British governments have thus far refrained from endorsing the Rhodesian "internal settlement" between Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black leaders. They are right to withhold support, and they should not give way in this week's debate of the issue in the UN Security Council. The deal is little more than a device for keeping real power in the hands of Rhodesia's small white minority and is rightly suspect in black African eyes.

The agreement would let the white settler community block any measures that threaten its economic privileges for at least 10 years and probably longer. The 4-per-cent minority would retain effective control of the army and civil service. "Majority rule" so hobbled by minority rights means no real transfer of power, no matter how many blacks acquire ministerial trappings. That is why the settlement is anathema to Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, the black nationalists who lead the guerrilla campaign which, along with sanctions, has forced Mr. Smith to go even so far.

Ian Smith has played his cards with consummate skill. By offering them a semblance of power, he has now made the three black leaders—Bishop Muzorewa, Mr. Sithole and Sen. Chirau—accomplices in a system to preserve his own control.

The agreement would not only fail to bring genuine majority rule to Zimbabwe (as Rhodesia is to be called next year), but also jeopardize the most important U.S. interests in Africa. Those interests ride on a peaceful transition to black political power throughout southern Africa and the avoidance of conflicts that risk the involvement of outside powers.

The surest way to promote a peaceful transition in Rhodesia is to insist on arrangements that would bring the guerrilla forces and their Patriotic Front into the politics of the country. The way to frustrate a

peaceful transition is to persist in a "settlement" that will cause the Patriotic Front to escalate the fighting, possibly with Cuban and Soviet help. That, in turn, could lead the Rhodesian government to seek aid from South Africa, confronting the Western powers with an impossible choice of either letting Moscow and Pretoria fight it out or intervening directly. (And, if it were to be intervention, on which side?) It is better to maintain the UN sanctions against Rhodesia while bargaining for a better deal.

It is not enough, however, to say that no deal would be acceptable until the Patriotic Front's Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe are satisfied. Not even Mr. Nkomo, who enjoys a considerable political following among both blacks and whites, deserves such a veto. He has erred seriously in the past six months, letting distrust of Britain lead him to reject the Anglo-U.S. plan for elections run by a caretaker government under British control.

The sanctions were imposed because Mr. Smith was blocking the way to majority rule. They should be lifted when a framework for its achievement is in sight. That may well mean bringing the guerrilla leaders into new negotiations. It certainly requires modifying the proposed settlement. Its elaborately contrived machinery for preserving white control ought to be dismantled. And the arrangements for elections ought to let all candidates take part without fear of harassment by the Rhodesian or guerrilla armies.

When the principles of the "internal settlement" were first announced last month, Andrew Young, the U.S. representative at the United Nations characterized them as a recipe for civil war. Now that the details are known, his fears appear justified. It would be no favor to Rhodesians, black or white, for Washington and London to embrace this deal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Only Beginning of End

Mr. Ian Smith (the Rhodesian Prime Minister) has now reversed his position completely by offering to help install a black majority government by the end of this year.

This is indeed a major triumph, but it is still only the beginning of the end, not yet the end of the road to peace and independence in Rhodesia. A wrong step now could make the last lap much worse than anything that has gone before...

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 7, 1903

WASHINGTON.—That the United States join with the other republics of this hemisphere in some formal declaration to the world embodying the Monroe Doctrine is the desire of some of the Latin-American republics, voiced by their diplomatic representatives here. But the position of the U.S. government is that the Monroe Doctrine proper needs no strengthening, that it is sufficient as it is and would not be made any stronger by any formal declaration.

Fifty Years Ago

March 7, 1923

NEW ORLEANS.—A chimpanzee recently donated to the Audubon Park Zoo here has developed a mania for cleanliness and devote most of its time to cleaning its cage. The chimpanzee, which was donated along with its mate, is the mother of a bouncing "baby chimp." Prior to the arrival of the youngster the mother wasn't so fussy about her cage. Since the addition to the family, however, she has improved in her housekeeping methods and is now an incessant cage scrubber.



Stalin After 25 Years

By Helmut Sonnenfeldt

WASHINGTON.—Twenty-five years ago, the death of Josef Stalin was announced in Moscow. I asked a recent Soviet visitor whether the event would be observed in his country. He said he doubted there would be a particular notice of it, except, perhaps, in Soviet Georgia, where, he said, Stalin still occupied something of a special place.

Actually, acknowledged or not, the nearly 30 years of Stalin's rule remain for the present generation of top Soviet leaders the dominant experience of their lives. And for the rest of us, it is well to remember as we conduct our debates about Soviet purposes and the future shape of American-Soviet relations that the path on which Stalin set the Soviet Union in the postwar world continues to affect our own choices in major ways.

It may have been a coincidence—that Defense Minister Ustinov, speaking in Moscow rather than in Georgia, was recently reported to have made a public reference to Stalin. In connection with the elaborate current celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Red Army, Ustinov recalled Stalin's chairmanship of the Soviet State Defense Committee during World War II, a reference that drew applause from the audience.

Positive Mention

This positive mention of Stalin in a military context serves to remind us that whatever one's precise assessment of particular events and decisions in the 1940s, Stalin set the priorities that steadily transformed the U.S.S.R. from a great continental power to one with military and other capabilities enabling it to assert interests and ambitions and to influence the course of events around the world.

We still debate whether post-war Soviet decisions to concentrate on an economic recovery that would give maximum weight to military strength were driven principally by limited and defensive considerations—by the determination to preclude the recurrence of the disaster of the German invasion. Put in these terms, the issue is unlikely ever to be resolved. For the problem quickly became as much one of Soviet motivations as of the perceptions and concerns of those outside the Soviet Union who witnessed the growing accumulation of Soviet military might and the extension of Soviet political control west and southwestward.

What quite probably did begin as a defensive quest for security, on the part of Stalin and his associates, soon evolved into a profound sense of threat by those who lived adjacent to the U.S.S.R. on the Eurasian landmass. Many of these nations, themselves ravaged and debilitated by war, in turn sought to buttress their safety by allying themselves with the United States. And the United States in its turn broke with its tradition and came to define its security in terms of the security of numerous countries stretched around the globe.

In the early phases of this process, the American contribution to the security of those feeling threatened was made mostly by the Navy and our strategic bomber force. With advances in military technology, the Soviet Union extended the range and scope of its own military forces so that they could become effective beyond the confines of Eurasia.

As the ability of the United

States to protect its allies by strategic power came to be matched or was thought gradually to be offset by Soviet long-range forces, U.S. requirements for theater and general-purpose forces increased and U.S. commitments to the defense, especially of its NATO allies, became even more tangible than they were at the outset.

And in two major instances in Asia, the United States committed large forces to combat efforts, and successfully, the other unsuccessful, to prevent the forcible unification by Communists of divided states.

With America indefinitely involved in alliances and foreign commitments, the Russians, after Stalin, continued to build on his military legacy. Despite some fluctuations in resource allocations, they remained firmly committed to the concept that Soviet security required massive and unceasing accumulations of modern military power. The rupture with China served merely to amplify these impulses and commitments.

Under Khrushchev, however, an additional tendency made it clear: the recognition that in the nuclear age there might be some utility in limited forms of cooperation with external powers, including, notably, the chief adversary. Some tentative agreed steps to regulate military buildup and competition were taken. The process intensified under Brezhnev. A major stated goal for the Russians in these endeavors has been to obtain American acceptance of the principle of "equal

security." The Soviet definition of this principle has, however, entailed levels of military forces of all types which to Americans and others appear excessive for defense and, in fact, unequal and threatening.

The Russians have contended that their geographic situation and other factors entitle them to such advantages if their security is to be ensured that which they believe the United States to possess. Much of the difficulty in arms-control negotiations stems from this disparity of view, or, more precisely, from the inherent impossibility of quantifying as subjective a concept as the security felt by nations.

Plainly, the Soviet Union has as much right and reason to safeguard its security as does the United States or any other nation. But if this quest, in the name of "equal security," ignores or belittles the security concerns and perceptions of others, the result is bound to be a perpetual accumulation of military power.

This need not preclude various forms of cooperation but it is bound to inhibit them severely, as events have shown. The Stalinist legacy, in this respect, remains very much alive a quarter-century after his death.

Mr. Sonnenfeldt, a former State Department counselor, is now visiting scholar at the School of Advanced International Studies at the Johns Hopkins University. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Middle East: The Tactics of Peace?

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—U.S. officials adopted—including Arthur Goldberg, then the U.S. delegate—never suggested such a partial measure.

Another reason for surprise is that Begin himself has previously viewed Resolution 242 as requiring at least some withdrawal on the West Bank. He objected on that very ground when Israel formally accepted 242 as a "framework" for negotiation, in response to a Nixon administration initiative in 1970. Begin was a member of a coalition cabinet then, and he quit because—he said—Israel had undertaken to negotiate withdrawal from "Judea and Samaria."

Resolution 242, approved unanimously by the UN Security Council on Nov. 22, 1967, states two "principles." One is "withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied" in the six-day war of 1967. The other is an end to belligerency and a recognition that every state in the area has "a right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries."

Because the resolution coupled these two ideas instead of just demanding withdrawal, it was regarded at the time as a big gain for Israel. And its acceptance has generally been considered since then as a fundamental premise of negotiation by both sides.

Of course there has always been argument about the extent of "withdrawal" required. The Arabs have said it must be total to the borders of June, 1967. U.S. governments have said there could be minor adjustments here and there. Israel has called for territorial compromise. But until now no one has suggested, as Begin now has, that Resolution 242 would be satisfied by withdrawal on only one front: the Sinai, for instance.

It is a startling argument for several reasons. One is that it has no support in the legislative history of Resolution 242. The principal spokesman when it was

The Issues at Stake In Western Sahara

By Victor Perry

PARIS.—The case for allowing the (Western Sahara's) inhabitants to exercise genuine self-determination, by means of a UN-supervised plebiscite, is overwhelming," according to an editorial in The New York Times (Feb. 6). Presumably, circles within the Carter administration share these views, and ostensibly they are commendable principles. But in fact there are many supporters of the United States in Africa who see in the above statement—and the thinking behind it—a fitting description of the U.S. predicament in Africa today.

The radicals' version of Saharan self-determination has thus far involved recognition by Algeria, North Korea and a few black African states of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (RASD), founded in February, 1976, by the Polisario front set up by members of the nomadic R'Ghabet tribe in 1973 to fight Spanish colonial rule. Lobbyists for U.S. natural gas firms may also be pushing for U.S. backing due to traditional hard-nosed rules.

And so, indeed, are the African countries—radical and pro-Western alike—to which the United States seeks to apply its African policy.

In southern Africa, on the Horn of Africa, and in the Sahara conflict—from Ethiopia in the east, via Chad and Niger, to Morocco and Mauritania in the west—the United States is not only refusing to play traditional power politics, it is ignoring RASD while its adversary, the Soviet Union, is playing by the traditional, hard-nosed rules. The United States takes more than one-half of Algeria's crude oil production—nearly 10 per cent of the total U.S. imports of crude. Yet Libya, a principal supporter of the Polisario, has refused to recognize the RASD because the establishment of small new countries conflicts with Qaddafi's belief in the unity of the Arab nations.

The thrust of the Polisario's military campaign, carried on with heavy Cuban and Algerian aid, is not inside the former Spanish Sahara at all, but rather against objectives in Mauritania, which is too weak to defend itself. Whatever may be said about the merits or morals of French and Moroccan military intervention in the Saharan conflict, it must be noted that they are aiding in the defense of Mauritania (and not annexed Saharan territory).

Morocco's agreement with Mauritania to split the Saharan, each country annexing part, is for Rabat in many ways a natural extension of its 1970 decision to forgo its earlier claims to Mauritanian territory. Rejection or annulment of the Moroccan-Mauritanian action in the Sahara would reopen the entire Pandora's box of Moroccan territorial claims in the region and could create a situation similar to the Somali irredentist movements in Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti, which are at the heart of the current turmoil on the Horn of Africa.

In contrast, Morocco's settlement of its territorial claims has not been made at the expense of any other country's territory. The only neighboring country to take offense, Algeria—has done so for political-ideological reasons; it has lodged no official claim to the Western Sahara itself.

In the larger, African and global contexts, there is an additional point which bears elaboration. The case for or against Western Saharan "self-determination" and, inter alia, for selling U.S. arms to Morocco should not be allowed to cloud the principal issue at stake there: The struggle between Morocco on the one hand, and Algeria and Libya on the other, for primacy in the Maghreb and on the northwestern corner of Africa, is to this issue that U.S. foreign policy must address itself in dealing with the Saharan question. A pro-Soviet victory in the Sahara—added to Moscow's achievements on the Horn of Africa and in Angola and Mozambique—would be a serious blow to the hopes of pro-Western forces from Egypt to Zambia.

Another reason for surprise is that Begin himself has previously viewed Resolution 242 as requiring at least some withdrawal on the West Bank. He objected on that very ground when Israel formally accepted 242 as a "framework" for negotiation, in response to a Nixon administration initiative in 1970. Begin was a member of a coalition cabinet then, and he quit because—he said—Israel had undertaken to negotiate withdrawal from "Judea and Samaria."

If the Begin government persists in this new contention, the chance of reviving the hopes of peace in the Middle East must be rated as bleak. For in effect Israel will have limited the possibilities to a separate peace with Egypt, excluding all other issues, and there is no sign that President Sadat will—or for that matter can—agree to such a purely bilateral settlement.

Since his visit to Jerusalem, Sadat has said that any Egyptian agreement with Israel must at least set a pattern of principle for all of Israel's neighbors to make peace. He plainly regards that as a minimum protection against the criticism he has had from other Arabs for negotiating at all. And his particular concern is the future of the West Bank.

Sadat has indicated that it cannot negotiate West Bank issues with Sadat—that King Hussein of Jordan and, perhaps, some representatives of the West Bank Palestinians must join the talks. But neither Hussein nor, certainly, the Palestinians will negotiate except within the framework of Resolution 242.

Begin's new position on 242 is unhealthily reminiscent of his government's performance in establishing and expanding Israeli settlements in the occupied territories.

Sadat has offered what for 30 years was a dream: full diplomatic relations, trade, security arrangements. More important, he now represents a chance for Israel to form an entente with the moderates in the Arab world—with Jordan and Saudi Arabia, as well as Egypt. That is an end destined not only by Israel but by all the West. Is Begin really going to throw the opportunity away?

INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

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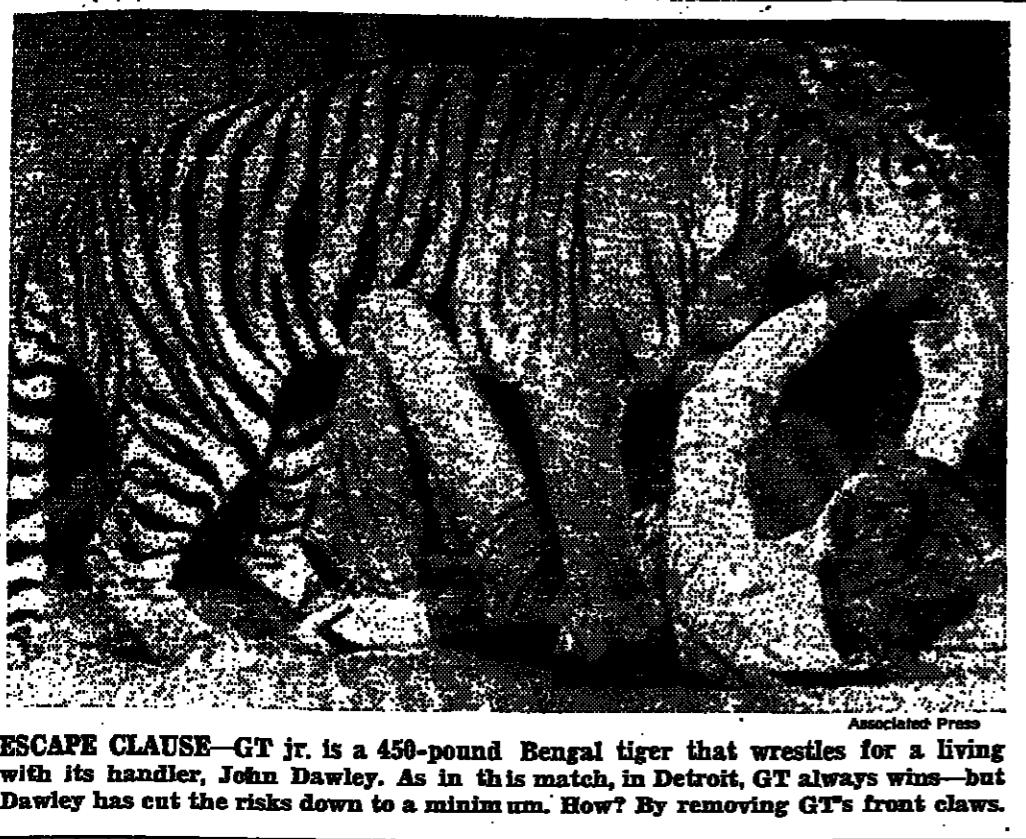
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ESCAPE CLAUSE — GT Jr. is a 450-pound Bengal tiger that wrestles for a living with its handler, John Dawley. As in this match, in Detroit, GT always wins—but Dawley has cut the risks down to a minimum. How? By removing GT's front claws.

1st Crackdown in Years

Budapest Is Said to Force 4 Critics Into Exile

BUDAPEST, March 6 (UPI)—Four leading Hungarian intellectuals who have criticized the Communist system quietly have been pressured into exile in the West. The action marks the first known occasion in recent years that the government of Communist party leader Janos Kadar has encouraged emigration to get rid of dissidents and critics. Forced exile has been used more frequently, especially in East Germany and to a lesser extent in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland, in the last two years as internal criticism grew after the so-called Helsinki accords on European cooperation and human rights. Hungary, however, traditionally has been viewed as the most liberal of the Soviet-bloc countries.

All four were among the 34 who signed the protest last year

and early last year, when a group of 34 Hungarian intellectuals signed a protest against Czechoslovakian harassment of civil-rights campaigners, many of whom had not acted against the signers.

Last September, however, reports from Budapest said that several dissidents were being pressured to leave.

A recent interview with the dissidents and the Hungarian culture minister, Imre Pozsgay, in the Italian Communist newspaper *L'Unità* confirms that the four—philosopher Agnes Heller and her husband Ferenc Feher and philosopher Gyorgi Markus and his wife, sociologist Maria Markus—have left.

All four were among the 34 who signed the protest last year

and who also protested the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The Markus were reported to be in West Berlin and Agnes Heller and her husband have accepted three-year fellowships in Australia, where another Hungarian dissident, sociologist Ivan Szelenyi, is teaching.

Agnes Heller, a Marxist philosopher, is the most prominent of the four and was the intellectual leader of the dissidents in Budapest.

Conflict Acknowledged

In the interview with the Italian newspaper, Mr. Pozsgay acknowledged the departure of the four and called it a loss to Hungarian cultural life. But he said that there had been a grave conflict with them over their objectives and that the arguments of the four could not be accepted and thus had to be stopped. He did not reject their eventual return but said that their work was banned because it opposed socialism.

Relations between Hungary and the United States have been improving as the Carter administration seeks better relations with one of the Soviet bloc.

In January, the United States returned the crown of St. Stephen to the Hungarian people and yesterday it was announced in Washington that the two nations had concluded an agreement that, if approved by Congress, would give Hungary most-favored-nation trading status, which Budapest has sought for many years.

Volunteer in China

The volunteer pilots, led by Gen. Chennault, painted snarling jaws filled with sharp teeth on the noses of their P-40 fighter planes and gave China an air defense against the Japanese.

After the Flying Tigers were disbanded, Mr. Prescott became a pilot for the China National Aviation Corp., carrying supplies from India to China over the Himalayas.

At the war's end, Mr. Prescott persuaded some of his former Flying Tiger colleagues, plus a number of businessmen, to invest \$176,000 to establish a new kind of cargo airline.

Operating under the slogan, "We'll fly anything, anywhere, anytime," Mr. Prescott built the flying service into one of the world's biggest all-cargo airlines, which now covers a 17,500-mile system in the United States and across the Pacific.

Once described as a man who allowed "no barriers between himself and life," Mr. Prescott served not only as president and chief operating officer of Flying Tiger Line, Inc., but as chairman of Tiger International, Inc., the parent firm, as well as director of several transport groups.

In 1973, Mr. Prescott was named man of the year by the National Defense Transportation Association.

Charles Bertrand

HUNTINGDON VALLEY, Pa., March 6 (AP)—Charles Bertrand, 62, who began a railroad career 40 years ago as a switchman and rose to become president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, died Friday.

A verdict is expected in the next 10 days in a separate trial in which Mr. Bhutto is accused of the murder of political opponents three years ago.

Misconduct Trial For Bhutto Is Set To Open Saturday

LAHORE, Pakistan, March 6 (Reuters)—The trial of former Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on charges of political misconduct will begin Saturday, it was announced today.

The trial, prepared by the military regime, will deal with the alleged misuse of government funds and the use of secret funds for political purposes.

Mr. Bhutto, who ruled Pakistan for 5 1/2 years before his overthrow in a coup last July, will be formally charged when the trial starts. If found guilty, he could be jailed for seven years, be disqualified from elected office and have his assets confiscated.

Mr. Bhutto, 50, has been held in jail since September, but still commands a wide following through his Pakistan Peoples party.

A verdict is expected in the next 10 days in a separate trial in which Mr. Bhutto is accused of the murder of political opponents three years ago.

Polish Students Held

WARSAW, March 6 (UPI)—Polish police detained over 30 students last night in Warsaw, dissident sources said today. The students, all members of the Dissident Students Solidarity Committee, were rounded up while attending a private lecture.

Cesare Andrea Bixio

ROME, March 6 (AP)—Cesare Andrea Bixio, 82, composer of noted songs, died yesterday in a Rome clinic. Mr. Bixio, a native of Naples, composed such songs as "Parlami d'Amore" and "Mamma."

and "Mamma."

Device From U.S. Professors Takes Surprise Out of Letter-Bombs

WASHINGTON, March 6 (WP)—A U.S. physics professor and two colleagues have invented a machine that can combat a tool of terrorism: the letter-bomb.

According to William Gregory, the device, called the CALM (a scientific acronym), is accurate 99.94 per cent of the time, registering a false alarm about 1 time out of 10,000.

The computerized, desk-top device detects the electrical properties of an envelope's contents, a matter of considerable interest to multinational companies, world leaders and others who might attract deadly mail.

For Mr. Gregory, the CALM is the result of a decision three years ago to begin devising practical applications for work done by Georgetown University scientists. "A lot of the stuff you do just never goes anywhere," he says. "It stops at the laboratory door, and that wasn't too soul-satisfying."

Along with two fellow researchers, Mr. Gregory applied for grants that could be used to invent commercially viable products. The team also devised a machine that identifies metals—the so-called Midas can tell the make and model of a gun in a box.

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Accused of Insulting Military in Play

Trial of Four Catalan Mimes by Army Opens in Barcelona

BARCELONA, March 6 (UPI)—Four members of a Catalan mime troupe, Els Joglars, appeared before a court-martial today on charges of slandering the Spanish Army.

The director of the group and principal defendant, Albert Boadella, escaped from custody last week and reportedly fled to France.

The military prosecution has asked for three years in jail for each of the remaining four defendants. They are Maria de Maestu, Gabriel Remon, Andres Solsona and Arnaldo Vilardel.

Played in 38 Towns

The charges against Els Joglars stem from a play the troupe put on last fall in 38 towns. Based on the 1974 court-martial and execution of a Franco-era military tribunal as drunken and prejudiced.

Riot police dispersed a crowd of 500 persons who gathered outside the barracks where the trial was taking place. The supporters tossed several bouquets of flowers against the crowd-control barriers.

The defense lawyers asked that the trial be suspended because of alleged procedural irregularities.

Britain to Let House Decide On A-Fuel Reprocessing Site

LONDON, March 6 (NYT)—The government agreed today to allow the House of Commons to decide whether the controversial nuclear fuel reprocessing plant should be constructed at Windscale on Britain's northwest coast, despite a clear vote of confidence from a crown judge who just completed a nine-month study of the issue.

Peter Shore, the environment secretary, told the House that he considered the conclusions of Justice Michael Parker, who

U.S. Church Unit Sends Vietnam Supply of Wheat

HOUSTON, March 6 (WP)—Political and religious leaders have endorsed the first direct shipment of food from the United States to postwar Vietnam and criticized the Carter administration's continued trade embargo on that nation at an ecumenical service here.

The service celebrated the shipment, expected by the end of the month, of 10,000 tons of wheat from Houston to Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon. Church World Services (CWS), an arm of the National Council of Churches, is organizing the \$3-million relief project.

Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, and the Rev. William Sloane Coffin, former chaplain of Yale, were among those taking part in the services Saturday.

CWS executive director Paul McCleary said that his agency received a one-time-only export license from the Commerce Department for the shipment.

However, he said, the government has refused to offer to reimburse CWS for the \$800,000 shipping bill, support frequently given to humanitarian food shipments.

Hijackers' Trial Is Set in Cyprus

NICOSIA, March 6 (AP)—The two Palestinians accused of murdering Egyptian newspaper editor Youssef Sebai here last month will be brought to trial Thursday, 19 days after the incident. Observers believe that Cyprus is anxious to try Sami Mohamed Qatari, 26, and Zayed Hussein Ahmed Alali, 21, as soon as possible in an effort to mend the rift with Egypt, which broke diplomatic relations after the murder and the death of 15 Egyptian commandos at Larnaca airport the following day.

Cypriot troops killed the commandos as they attempted to storm a commando aircraft in which the two gunmen were holding a number of Arab hostages.

The justice refused to review an appeal from a Nashville, Tenn., company contending that Congress never intended the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to allow suits by parties not affected directly. The court's action sets no national legal precedent.

Cecile Wade, a white woman, complained to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in 1970 that the Bailey Co. of Nashville had discriminated against her because of her sex and fired her because she told of plans to file a discrimination complaint. Fifteen months later, Mrs. Wade amended her complaint to include the statement that "the company fails to recruit and hire Negro females because of their race."

Soviet Mental Clinics Still Said to Be Jails

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—Fourteen political activists have been put into psychiatric hospitals in the Soviet Union since September, when the World Psychiatric Association denounced such Soviet abuses, Amnesty International said today.

The human-rights organization said that its estimate was based on material received from two major Moscow sources in the last few months, documenting continued political abuses of psychiatry and the persecution of Soviet citizens trying to expose the abuses.

Accused of Insulting Military in Play

Trial of Four Catalan Mimes by Army Opens in Barcelona

ties. But the court rejected the motions.

The defendants are on a six-day hunger strike and the presiding judge, Col. Luis Moreno, told the four that if they fast till a rest period could be called.

In central Barcelona, about 20 youths blocked traffic while demonstrating for the release of the actors.

In Madrid, two members of Cortes (parliament) called on the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez to explain its position on Friday by firing at a police bus in El Bolo.

Meanwhile, in the Basque re-

gion, police set up checkpoints on roads and highways around the city of Vitoria today in an anti-government demonstration two years ago.

The attack was expected to bring fresh criticism in Madrid that the government of Premier Suarez had lost control of law and order.

Tomasék Is Installed

PRAGUE, March 6 (Reuters)—Frantisek Cardinal Tomasék was officially installed today as his first archbishop of Prague for nearly 30 years after taking an oath of allegiance to the state.

The appointment of Cardinal Tomasék to the archiepiscopal see was agreed after negotiations between Prague and the Vatican last year.

The police said that the fighting yesterday was the latest in a series of battles that started last week between Herero tribesmen and supporters of the nationalist South-West Africa People's Organization in Windhoek. Five persons have been killed and 81 hurt in the clashes, according to police.

They said that trouble started yesterday when SWAPO supporters stormed the Herero quarter of Katutura Township.

3 Die, 40 Injured In Namibia Riot

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, March 6 (Reuters)—Police used tear gas today to prevent renewed political clashes after 3 persons were killed and 40 injured in rioting yesterday in South-West Africa (Namibia).

The police said that the fighting yesterday was the latest in a series of battles that started last week between Herero tribesmen and supporters of the nationalist South-West Africa People's Organization in Windhoek. Five persons have been killed and 81 hurt in the clashes, according to police.

They said that trouble started yesterday when SWAPO supporters stormed the Herero quarter of Katutura Township.

Brazil Receives German Credit

BONN, March 6 (UPI)—West Germany granted a 50-million-mark (\$24.5 million) credit today to Brazil on the first day of a five-day visit to this country by President Ernesto Geisel of Brazil. Brazil can use the credit for development projects.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Geisel also was interested in private German investment in his country.

West German President Walter Scheel and Mr. Geisel discussed relations between Brazil and the European Common Market as well as the North-South dialogue between the world's industrialized and developing nations.

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FASHION

Lollobrigida as Photographer

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 6 (IHT).—Gina Lollobrigida's first fashion pictures appeared last week in French Vogue.

"My first ambition in life was to be a painter," she said. "I loved drawing as a child. So, in effect, I'm going back to my first love."

Newtonian Telescope Nets \$12,000 at Sale

LONDON, March 6 (AP).—An early 19th-century telescope fetched £5,200 (just over \$12,000) at an auction at Sotheby's.

The 7-foot Newtonian reflecting telescope is one of 200 built by Sir William Herschel, who in 1781 discovered the planet Uranus. The telescope was bought from a junk shop 20 years ago for £15 by Allan Sanderson, Mr. Sanderson, a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, died last year. It was sold by his son and was bought by London dealer Asprey.

"I love taking pictures, period," she added. "But I also love fashion today because it gives women a chance to dress according to their personalities. To me, it's a sign that women are recapturing their mystery."

Miss Lollobrigida, who never liked miniskirts ("Vulgar," she said), has always kept them a bit above the knees.

While she used to wear country clothes, Miss Lollobrigida said that now she enjoys designing her own dresses then has them made by a dressmaker. "It's also much cheaper," she said.

Speaking perfect French ("I've always dubbed all my films"), Miss Lollobrigida's main charm is that, despite a still glamorous image, she has remained the basic, earthy, no-nonsense bengaliers (soldier's wife) she was in one of her films. Although she knows that her best acting days may be behind her, she holds no grudges, no resentment and has now embarked on her

new career with the attitude of somebody who plainly enjoys life.

The results are remarkable. In addition to a book called "Italia," which took her three years, "I just finished two books and a film on the Philippines at the request of Mrs. (Fernando) Marcos," she said.

Portraits of Women

The Philippines books are full of arresting pictures of humble, poor people and do credit to Miss Lollobrigida's photographic technique as well as her feelings.

"Actually, technique," she said, "is not the essential. It's necessary, of course, but only sensitivity can make you a good photographer."

Her Vogue fashion pictures reflect that attitude. Most of them are portraits of women, à la Cecil Beaton rather than conventional fashion pictures. She took most of them in the garden of her house on Via Appia Antica. But she also went out into the



Gina Lollobrigida

... behind the camera.



Gina Lollobrigida/French Vogue

Duchess Boni Gaetani d'Aragona in André Lang dress.

Maxim's Is Ousted From Michelin —By Restaurant's Own Request

PARIS, March 6 (UPI).—Maxim's of Paris, with 125 years in the 1978 Michelin restaurant guide today and disappeared entirely from the book.

Maxim's of Paris, with 125 years in the 1978 Michelin restaurant guide today and disappeared entirely from the book.

A spokesman at the Michelin Tire Co. who attributes the red guidebook, said, "Maxim's no

longer figures in our book at the request of Mr. Louis Vaudable," the owner.

The Michelin spokesman said that the question of whether to demote Maxim's has come up every year for several years.

A spokesman at the restaurant said that Mr. Vaudable demanded to be taken out of the book "because Michelin judges only on food and that is not sufficient. We have so many other things—our décor, our service, the atmosphere, the atmosphere—that puts us above all competition."

While dropping Maxim's from the red book, Michelin upgraded Archestrat, a two-star Paris restaurant, to the three-star category, the highest a restaurant can win.

The other five three-star restaurants of Paris—Grand Véfour, Tour d'Argent, Lasserre, Taillevent and Vivaldi—all kept their top ratings.

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